The Daily Era can be had every morning at the Periodical Stand of Mr. J. T. BATES, Ex-change, Philadelphia; also, the Weekly Era.

Mr. JAMES ELLIOTT is authorized to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements for the Daily and the Weekly National Era, in Cincinnati and vicinity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1854.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CJERESPONDENCE.

The brief extracts we present from our correspondence are mere indications of the state of feeling among the People of the North and West. The language is severe, sometimes unsparing, showing the anger excited by this strous attempt to violate good faith. The excitement pervades all classes-Democrats, Whigs, Conservatives, Free-Soilers. Men who have hitherto been advocates of Compromise, now exclaim, "If such a Bill be passed by Congress, away with all compromises henceforth; we hold no parley with a system that demand uch sacrifices."

ANOTHER POINT

"The Abolitionists may carp and declaim against this movement. But the fact that this Territory comes in precisely as did Utah and New Mexico—with full power over the subject of Slavery in the hands of its own freemen upon the very ground of non-intervention upon which General Cass stood in 1848, and which formed the corner stone of the Compromise of 1850—is, as we think, answer enough to their clamore?

So writes one of the advocates of the Nebras ka Bill. His representation is false. Pass the Bill, and the Territory does not come in "preoisely as Utah and New Mexico." The policy pursued in 1850, in relation to them, is abanloned in the measure before the Senate. This is a point which the People ought clearly to understand. Members, in their support of this measure, are continually excusing themselves by the legislation of 1850, when in fact the policy of that legislation condemns them.

A brief statement of undeniable facts will convict them of this. It was a prevailing opinion at the North, in 1848, that the laws in force in the Territories acquired from Mexico, prior to their separation from that Power, reglating the relations of their various classes of inhabitants, continued in operation after that event. This opinion was in accordance with the writings of the most eminent jurists, and with the general course of judicial decision It was held by Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, and not denied by the most authoritative jurists in the South; and it was the view constantly presented by the supporters of General Cass, to reconcile the People to the doctrines of his Nicholson Letter. Now, mark, - repeated efforts were made in both branches of Congress, pending the bills for organizing Territorial Governments, in 1850, for New Mexico and Utah, to repeal those laws, or to declare them inoperative so far as they related to Slavery; but they all failed. The majority that carried through the bills could not be induced to assent to any form of words whatsoever, which could even imply that the tex loci prohibiting Slavery was abrogated or had become inoperative.

The policy of the Nebraska Bill is directly at variance with this. A law existing on the Statute Book for thirty-three years prohibits Slavery in that Territory ; but the Bill of Judge Douglas, instead of letting it alone, as the Utah in force in the Territories in 1850, proposes to declare it "inoperative, null and void:" and for opposing this abominable proposition-a one to which the Congress of 1850 could not be persuaded to countenance-Dem ocrats are now threatened with the displeasure of the Administration and excommun from the Democratic Party!

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

Under the Administration of Mr. Fillmore the Executive Power was freely exercised in enforcing conformity to certain legislation, deemed obnoxious by a large portion of the People. Independent men were dismissed from office, for no offence but that of a frank expression of their sentiments. Newspapers, sound in the principles of the Whig faith, were proscribed for declaring their disapprobation of acts which the Administration chose to regard with special favor; and they were deother papers, sometimes of no political faith, and of no repute, whose simple recommenda-

to dictate the passage of certain laws, and is brought to bear both upon the press and upon the Legislative body. It is notorious that the men from the North, who rendered themselves peculiarly edious to their constituents by aiding to carry through the legislation of 1850, were for the most part rewarded by the Adwas ex post facto ; but at what period was the

class. The leading paper of the Old Line Democracy in Wisconsin, orthodox long-established, always recognised as a thorough party organ, recently took occasion to condemn the scheme for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What is the result? It is not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who are guiltless of protesting their love for it, not for those who are guiltless of protesting their love for it, not for those who are guiltless of protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for it, not for those who have never assailed the Union, to be protesting their love for the union of the subject of Slavery, to depresent the union of the subject of Slavery, to depresent the union of the subject of Slavery and the union of the subject of Slavery and the union of the union of the subject of Slavery and the union of the union of the subject of Slavery and the union of the union of the union of the union of t aws of Congress which are now appearing by authority in two obscure prints of very colation, the only merit of which is, that they go for the project of Repeal!

For the National Era BURNS.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER O, memory, fragrant with the bloom Of heather bells and roses!
O. Poet of the heart!—to whom Its budding love uncloses

Still paint upon life's noon, the gold And purple of the dawning; And let my manhood's sun behold The dew of boyhood's morning!

I call to mind the summer day, The early harvest mowing, The sky with sun and cloud at play And flowers with breezes blowing

When, wild with joy, I pressed his lays, And heard along the harvest ways Their music chanting through me

The glory of those golden hours Seemed brighter for that singing, From summer birds and meadow flower A sweeter welcome bringing.

New light on home-seen Nature beamed New glory over Woman; And daily life and duty seemed No longer poor and common.

I woke to find the simple truth Of fact and feeling better Than all the dreams that held my youth A still repining debtor That Nature gives her handmaid, Art.

The themes of sweet discoursing; The tender idyls of the heart In every tongue rehearsing

Why dream of lands of gold and pearl, Of knight and loving lady, When farmer boy and barefoot girl Were wandering there already

The joys and griefs that plume the wings Of Fancy skyward flying. I saw the same blithe day return The same sweet fall of even, That rose on wooded Craigie-burn,

I saw through all familiar things

The romance underlying;

And sank on crystal De I matched with Scotland's heathery hills The sweet-brier and the clover. With Ayr and Doon, my native rills, Their wood-hymns chanting over.

O'er rank and pomp, as he had seen, No longer common or unclean, The child of God's baptizing

My erring pride beheld the worth Of life among the lowly, The Bible at his Cotter's hearth Had made my own more holy And if at times an evil strain,

To lawless love appealing, Broke in upon the sweet refrain Of pure and healthful feeling, It died upon the eye and ear,

No inward answer gaining; No heart had I to see or hear The discord and the staining His worth, in vain bewailings,

Sweet Soul of Song!—I own my debt Uncancelled by his failings! Lament who will the ribald line Which tells his lapse from duty, How kissed the maddening lips of wine Or wanton ones of beauty;

But think, while falls that shade between The erring one and Heaven ; That he who loved like Magdalene, Like her may be forgiven.

Not his the song whose thunderous chim Eternal schoos render— The mournful Tuscan's haunted rhyme And Milton's starry splendor!

But who his human heart has laid. To Nature's bosom nearer? Who sweetened toilllike him, or paid

Through all his tuneful art, how strong The human feeling gushes! The very moonlight of his song
Is warm with smiles and blushe.

So "Bonnie Doon" but tarry; Blot out the Epic's stately rhyme, But spare his Highland Mary

RELATIONS OF PARTIES TO THE MOVEMENT.

The common remark here is, that should Mr. Douglas and the Administration succeed in carrying the repeal of the Missouri Comproof acts which the Administration chose to regard with special favor; and they were deprived of the privilege of printing the laws of come into power in 1856. It has been rumorthe United States, which was transferred to ed that the delay of the Massachusetts Legislature to pass resolves against the measure, is in part dictated by a desire to encourage its tion was, obsequiousness to Authority.

But Executive interference takes a wider range than this. It is employed to prevent or hesitating and divided; and the Whig Party can then take advantage of their miscalcula

With the exception of a few of what are styled the "Silver Grays," the entire Whig Party at the North is against the Bill, and there will be great unanimity among its Representatives in Congress on the subject. Of ministration for their services. The reward these, not a few, calculating upon the future co-operation of Southern Whigs, are disposed to make their opposition as little offensive to alave-holders as possible. The speech of Mr. Everly dispensation of patronage secured at certain important points in the free States? You will find in the columns of "the organ," from day to day, in the shape of quotations, pretending to represent Northern sentiment, the tribute they pay.

Incomplete as possible. The speech of Mr. Everett, for example, decided as it was in its opposition to the Bill, was qualified in its closing portion by professions of profound devotion to the Union, and deprecatory remarks concerning the agitation of the subject of Slavery.

This, it seems to us was all out of Slavery.

It is not for those who have never assailed the privilege it has er joyed of printing the are acting on the defensive, to apologize for their conduct. Let the Union take care of itself, and let us have done with the stereotyped cant about the evils of agitation.

we shall doubtless soon have occasion to whigh senators, by an honorable opposition to the reasure, might furnish ground for tration would be discredited in the judg-, a reunion of the two sections of the Whig ment of its unscrupulous supporters, should any measure to which it is committed, fail in a Congress with an Administration majority.

Executive Intervention with the business of Legislation of an important character, is the

Slavery, Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, has given utterance to views incompatible with anything like cordial co-operation between the two sections of the party.

Messrs. Badger and Clayton are reputed hostile to the bill; but it is quite doubtful whether they will have the courage to take an open position. At all events, neither can be considered an exponent of Southern Whig

The truth is the Slaveholding Represents tives and Senators in Congress will act and vote with a single eye to the advancement of the Slave Interest. Let the opponents of that Interest rely upon themselves. The North has a majority in Congress; let it use the power with which its numerical superiority invests it, to protect its rights, and the cause of Freedom and Free Labor, leaving Party organizations to take care of themselves if they can. Let us have no nice calculations, with a view to fraudulent combinations of antagonistic interests in a Presidential struggle. The non-slaveholde united, can fill the Presidential Chair, without the help of any portion of the slaveholders, and let them once do it, and it will give a lesson on true Nationality which will hardly need to be repeated. Such an act alone would redeem both North and South from the domination of an overbearing Oligarchy, and extinguish the Servility on which it has become fat and insolent. The two old party organizations have outlived the issues which gave them birth, and the chief purpose they now answer is, to debauch the free sentiment of the North, and to bring both sections, by the trickery of conventions and platforms, into subjugation to the Class Interest of Slavery. They are enemies to Freedom, to Personal Independence, to De-mocracy, to honesty and fair dealing. So long as they control the country, there will be no principle in American politics, no manhood in American statesmanship. If this Nebraska movement should have the effect of shivering them to atoms, and thus leaving the opponent of Slavery, free and unembarrassed, to rescue the Federal Government from the domination of the Slave Power, dark as the transaction now appears, its record would form the brightest chapter in our history.

THE GAME OF MISBEPRESENTATION CONTIN-

The Kenosha (Wisconsin) Democrat says: "A person would be led to suppose that there really was some awful wickedness, some deep iniquity, contained in this bill. Yet what are the facts in this case? The bill simply reaffirms principles, as to the action to be taken by Congress in relation to Slavery in the Territories, which have received the sanction of the greatest and best minds in the nation."

If this comment were made upon the original bill of Mr. Douglas, the Washington paper that copies it as a comment upon the present bill is guilty of a fraud. If intended by the Democrat to apply to the present bill, the fraud is chargeable upon that paper. To say that a bill, the principal feature of which is a proposition to annul the Missouri Compromise, "simply reaffirms principles, as to the action to be taken by Congress, in relation to Slavery in the Territories, which have received the sanction of the greatest and best minds in the nation," is false. The People are not to be deceived in this way.

"VOICE OF THE PROPIE"

We continue to present articles from our exchanges, showing the state of public opinion. Some of them are free in their denunciations, is right that these gentlemen should know what is said of them; still, we do not wish to be considered as endorsing the peculiar style which others may select at times to express

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

WESTERN PIONEERS ON NEBRASKA .-WESTERN PIONEERS ON NEBRASKA.—A large Nebraska Convention was held at St. Joseph, Missouri, on the 8th of January. Dr. J. H. Lane, of St. Joseph, presided, and there were eleven Vice Presidents, and ten Secretaries. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That we consider the agitation of

the Slavery question, in connection with the organization of Nebraska Territory, dangerous to the peace of the country, fatal to the best interests of Nebraska itself, and even threateng the harmony, if not the perpetuity, of the

From the Bradford (Pa.) Reporter. THE PROPOSITION OF MR. DOUGLAS.

At the time this Compromise was passed, James Monroe was President; and in his Cabinet were Calhoun, Crawford, and Wirt, and John Quincy Adams. It is now matter of history that this section was submitted to their consideration, and by them pronounced legal and constitutional. The majority of them were Southern men, with Southern partialities. Doubte have since been suggested, by some, of the constitutionality of the measure. Be that as it may, it was an agreement between the slave and free States—a compact solemnly enas it may, it was an agreement between the slave and free States—a compact solemnly entered into, and receiving the support of a large majority of the Southern man in Congress, and which, if disregarded and violated now, will do much to lessen confidence in the South, and render insecure any compromise which may hereafter be adopted.

The careful and prudent men of the country,

The careful and prudent men of the country, everywhere, are arraying themselves against this proposition, without distinction of party, or reference to former opinions in regard to the expediency or constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso. It presents an entirely new aspect to the Slavery question, well calculated to excite attention and alarm the country. It is worthy of note, that the attempt to render inoperative former arrangements between the North and the South comes not from Sonthern men, but from a Senator of a free State, and an aspirant for the Presidency. What action Southern men will take, is as yet unknown. We have every confidence they will spurn the ignoble every confidence they will spurn the ignoble offering, which is calculated in so eminent a offering, which is calculated in so eminent a degree to arouse sectional animosities, to encourage agitation, to depreciate the feelings of high regard with which the chivalry and honor of Southern men is now regarded. We learn, indeed, that some of the Southern Senators declare that they cannot honorably sustain a proposition to repeal an agreement entered into under such circumstances. We have more confidence that a sense of justice will actuate the South, than that Northern men will be true to the interests and wishes of their constituents.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Senator of the free State of Illinois the hero of Compromises, the special representative of Young America—who should have believed it, that he would so soon throw himself into the arms of the Southern Nullifiers, and suffer him-self to become a tool for their purposes!

And yet it is so. The Nebraska bill, which-he has proposed and recommended, not alone tears open the wound anew, healed by the Com-promise, but it goes still farther, and tries to open new Terntories, in which Slavery has hitherto been forbidden by imperative laws, to

hitherto been forbidden by imperative laws, to Slavery.

This must become clear to every one, who will call the admission of Missouri into the Union to mind, which took place under the express condition that in future Slavery should not extend beyond the 36th and 37th deg. north latitude. But now Nebraska lies north of this latitude, and would therefore be destined to the extension of the spheres of human liberty, but Douglas, is order to prevent this, adds a clause to the law which is to give a Territorial Government to Nebraska, by which it can be clause to the law which is to give a Territorial Government to Nebraska, by which it can be admitted as a State with or without Slavery. Will this law pass both Houses of Congress in the manner proposed. This is a question of immense interest to all. We do not believe that it will. It is really more than imbecility to expect that the North will vote for a law, by which all Territories would in fact be opened Slavery, and the extension thereof, as it were, recommended.

recommended.

And who bears the blame of this new agitation? Not the North, where even the Free-Soilers have been converted and pledged themselves to the Compromise of 1850, but they are Southern politicians, urged by the basest motives, who again conjure up the tempest. Protect me from my friends! the South may exclaim in this case. And Douglas, the giant of the West, who has once already extended his hand for the Presidential office, voluntarily ruts himself at their head and expects as were puts himself at their head and expects, as ma tyr, to be pronounced holy, or in other words to become President of the United States for it. A fate awaits him similar to that of Case, prepared for him by his Nicholson letter, and to Douglas by his Nebraska bill.

From the Pulaski (N. Y.) Democrat TOUGLAS'S NEBRASKA BILL

This preposition of Mr. Douglas will pass the Senate That body, a majority of whom are from the free States, and professed disciples of Jeffrson, will direct that the Territories shall be thrown open to Slavery, that Slavery shall be nationalized. The only hope of the friends of the Territories is from the House. We presume the propagandists will not be able to buy our Representatives. They will buy some Northern Representatives. They may possibly succeed. The agitators, Douglas & Co., are so anxious to succeed in order to make capital, that we almost hope they may be gratified. They can't make the Western Territories, into which the hardy pioneers are already entering, slavt Territories, or slave States. But they can arcuse a bitterness of indignation among the masses of the North—they will arcuse it if they pass this bill—which Government bribes cannot smother, nor promises of official favor illay—an indignation which will consign the authors and abetters of the iniquity to an intensity of political and social damnaconsign the authors and abetters of the iniquity to an intensity of political and social damnation, to a depth of disgrace and oblivion from which there will be no resurrection. Pass this bill, repeal the restrictions against Slavery in the Northwesern Territories, reopen agitation, and again experiment with the convictions of Northern electors, around whom the shackles of party hang but too loosely already—do this if you will—and the most abject and blind worshipper at the feet of the slave power will before a twelvementh has passed be made to see and acknewledge—THERE IS A NORTH.

NEW YORK ON THE NEBRASKA QUESTION

The Legislature of New York has officially made known the voice of its People on the great public question now pending in Congress, by the adoption of the following resolutions. In the House of Assembly, the vote upon them was-yeas 80, nays 27. In the Senate, the first three were passed by a vote of 18 to 11, and the last one by 23 yeas to 6 nays. Resolved, That we view with deep regret and

with unfeigned alarm the proposition contained in a bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska, submitted on the 23d day of January, 1854, to the Senate of the United States, from the Committee on Territories, whereby it is de-clared that the "eighth section of the act preclared that the "eighth section of the act pre-paratory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, was super-seded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Meas-ures, and it is hereby declared inoperative;" that the adoption of this provision would be in derogation of the truth, a gross violation of plighted faith, and an outrage and indignity upon the free States of the Union, whose assent has been yielded to the admission into the Union of Missouri and of Arkansas with Slave-ry, in reliance upon the faithful observance of Union of Missouri and of Arkansas with Slavery, in reliance upon the faithful observance of the provision (now sought to be abrogated) known as the "Missouri Compromise," whereby Slavery was declared to be "forever prohibited in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State of Missouri?"

which has north of 36 deg. 30 min. north latitude, not included within the limits of the State of Missouri."

Resolved, That inasmuch as it is expressly and in terms enacted, in an act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a Territorial Government for New Mexico," approved September 9, 1850, as follows, viz: "Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair or qualify anything contained in the third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March 1, 1845, either as regards the number of States that may hereafter be formed out of Texas, or otherwise;" which said third article of the second section of the joint resolution for annexing Texas contains the following provision: "And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Misannexing Texas contains the following provision: "And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited," the principle and the application of the Missouri Compromise is maintained unimpaired and unqualified; and that the Legislature and the people of this State will hold the application by Congress of a contrary intent, at this time, to be in derogation of the truth, an arbitrary exercise of assumed power, an unjust and unworthy violation of good faith, and an indignity to the free States of the Union.

Resolved, That, although the people of the State of New York have abolished Slavery within their limits, and have thereby expressed their disapprobation of the holding in bondage of human beings, they are not disposed to interfere with the rights of other States to regulate their internal policy according to their own sense of right. But, at the same time, duty to themselves and to the other States of the Union demands that, when an effort is making to violate a selemn compact, whereby

the Union demands that, when an effort is making to violate a solemn compact, whereby the political power of the State, and the privileges as well as the honcest sentiments of its citizens will be jeoparded and invaded, they should raise their voice in protest against the threatened infraction of their rights, and declare that the negation or repeal by Congress of the Missouri Compromise will be regarded by them as a violation of right and faith, and destructive of that confidence and regard which should attach to the quastments of the Federal Legislature.

Federal Legislature.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose any action which shall look, in any degree, to a

repeal or to a negation of the binding force of the provisions known as the Missouri Compro-mise, and that they use all honorable efforts to defeat the passage of that or any other bill violating said Compromise, or authorizing or allowing the establishment of Slavery in any portion of the Territories of the United States, north of the line established preparatory to the admission of Missouri, as aforesaid.

Resolutions of a similar kind are before the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Ohio, and will loubtless be passed. No time should be lost. The members of Congress who have not had the sense to understand the will of their constituents, should be admonished in season. Let us see who is more potent-the People or the

. There is a tone of stern indignation in the esolutions of the New York Legislature that cannot be mistaken.

The St. Lawrence (N. Y.) Republican one of the most influential Democratic organs in New York, closes a long article, exposing and denouncing the scheme of the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as follows:

the Missouri Compromise, as follows:

"The proposition now made in the Senate, by the Committee of which Mr. Douglas is chairman, is, that Congress should exercise constructive jurisdiction on this subject, repeal existing law in favor of freedom, and by authority of an act of Congress, organizing a Territory, carry and plant Slavery on free soil, where a former generation in Congress had by law prohibited its existence. This odious doctrine of construction, enacted by Mr. Douglas's bill, is an artifice to accomplish a purpose, for which its authors shrink from the direct responsibilities to themselves, and impute their own act to others. We shall see how Mr. Douglas gets on with his new position, and we shall see whether, as some of the slave propagandists claim, the Administration will play second fiddle to him and his contrivance. His act, like that of treason, should carry its own act, like that of treason, should carry its own doom and that of its authors with it. A Government that sets an example of broken compacts and violated faith, invites contempt for law, confusion, and anarchy.'

Ere this, the Republican has learned that the measure receives the support of the Administration, which is actively engaged in pressing it upon Congress.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

EAST ROCHESTER, O., Feb. 6, 1854. The effort in Congress to force through the Nebraska bill is doing wonders for the Inde-pendent Democracy. I do not know a man, either Whig or Democrat, who favors the pas-sage of the bill in this part of Columbiana

WORCESTER, MASS., Feb. 10, 1854. Worcester all right. A remonstrance against the infernal Nebraska project of Senator Doug-las has received here, without much effort, over 1,200 names, commencing with those of ex Governors Davis and Lincoln, Gov. Washburn Hon. John S. C. Knowlton, Mayor of the city, and editor of the *Palladium*, the Democratic organ of the county. All the papers, of all parties, are enthusiastic against the scheme. A few old Hunkers, only, refused to sign. The heart of the Commonwealth is sound, and beats

NORTH DANVERS, Mass., Feb. 6, 1854. I sent to Mr. Sumner to-day a protest against the Nebraska bill, which I have just been car-rying around among our people, for their sig-natures. Men of all parties have signed it with alacrity. They view this new movement of the slave power with immeasured abhorrence; and they are not only being converted to Anti-Slavery principles, but what is more, they will become, if Douglas and his friends now triumph, firm and fierce disunionists. These men are our most honest and patriotic citizens; and it is because they are of such a character, they can see no value in a Union whose vital and animating principle is the propaga tion and perpetuation of American Slavery."

FLORIA, PUTNAM Co, ILL., Feb. 3, 1854. The time is drawing near when old Putnam will send you a host of subscribers. The leaven is at work in the county, and will soon yield a great harvest. No Pro-Slavery candidate can be elected to any office in this county. The people are wide awake, and may God grant that this may be the case, soon, all over this elections pation. glorious nation

ELKHORN, WALWORTH Co., Wis., February 1, 1854.

I have heard only one sentiment upon the subject, from all parties; and that is, detestation of the scheme and of the schemers. Our Hunker friends have been reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the "Life of Hopper, the New York Quaker," by Mrs. Child, and they have no warm and lasting friendship for Slavery. It does seem to me as if that infamous and atrocious bill cannot pass the House. It cannot, unless under the pressure of the previous question. If it passes, we may as well cannot, unless under the pressure of the pre-vious question. If it passes, we may as well throw up the idea of the fact of self-government on this continent, or else begin an ag gressive movement upon the system. Every where, liberty has all along been on the de where, liberty has all along been on the de-fensive, instead of being aggressive against Slavery. Liberty has been afraid to say that her soul is her own, and she has just laid down, and let the heinous and horrible villany ride over her prostrate form, without dispute, and with scarcely a contortion. Whenever Liberty holds her tongue, Slavery immediately

Liberty holds her tongue, Slavery immediately construes it into fear or weakness.

You had better announce in your paper, daily and hourly, your unswerving intention of an aggressive wide-spread movement against Slavery, wherever it exists, notwithstanding the resolutions of 1798, the Platforms of Baltimore or of Pittsburgh, unless Slavery lets that Territory alone. There is only one thing now that favors Freedom, and that is, discussion; it has begun; it is extending its influence through the whole Union. The unspeakable enormities of the system will be unveiled to the gaze of incensed millions; and, although it may take twenty-five years, yet the blazing light of discussion will so inflame the wrath of an indignant People against Slavery, that no man may be found, when that Territory knocks for admission as a State, so hardened as to load his name with the infamy of asking for its existence there.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?-We see it stated that the verdict against James Gordon Bennett, of the New York Herald, is worthless, as the sheriff has made return that said J. G. Bennett has no attachable property. Does this indicate poverty or roguery?

Philadelphia Register

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA PIRATES. - The

news from Lower California indicates the success of Walker's piratical expedition, and also cess of Walker's piratical expedition, and also that the spirit of filibustering is rife in California, especially in Stockton, where secret meetings have been held. President Walker is issuing proclamations and decrees establishing the pay of the War Department—which, by the way, is about the only department of his Government just at this time—with as much confidence as the Executive of a firmly e-tablished Government. Cal Wasting the Vice. lished Government. Col. Watkins, the Vice President, was in San Francisco. So far, the new Government seems to be doing a thriving business, and it will not probably be long before another "agitation" will be started for

repeal or to a negation of the binding force of the provisions known as the Missouri Compro-mise, and that they use all honorable efforts to mission to the sisterhood of States. Truly this is the age of progress in the art of country-stealing and nation-plundering, as well as everything else.—Phil. Register.

HAPS AND MISHAPS OF A TOUR IN EUROPE. By Grace Greenwood. Boston: Ticknor, Reed, & Fields

The charm of this volume—and everything from the pen of Grace Greenwood has charm—is a sprightliness and a naiveté tha disarm criticism, like the laughsome glee of child, to whom the falling snow, the early spring, the Crystal Palace, the Christmas tree everything in the world of nature, the world of art, and the little world of home, is a now that the control of art, and the little world of home, is a now a read of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now the little world of home, is a now that the little world of home, is a now the little world of home, is a now the little world of home, is a now the little world of home. of art, and the little world of home, is a novelty, a mystery, or a poem, yielding some fresh inspiration to eyes that never weary, and to a heart that never aches. Among all the "haps and mishaps" of this year of absence, there was nothing marvellous in the way of adventure, or new in the way of sight-seeing; but to her all was new and marvellous, and the most phlegmatic natures will feel the pulses of that warm, gladsome, womanly heart, and the gushings of its joy, though even its spiritual magnetism may fail to convey to others those "shocks of intense pleasure" that made our author reel in her saddle "with the intoxication of sight," as she rode over the "wondrous Campagna" and gazed upon the "exquisite tints, and infinite shades, and inconceivable brightness" of the "sky of skies."

We like Grace amazingly for her downright honesty; because having a heart, she shows it without restraint, and yet with a true womanly delicacy. We can bear with her ecstatics be-

without restraint, and yet with a true womanly delicacy. We can bear with her costatios because they are natural and honest, and therefore meet a response in all true natures. To be sure she "piles up the agony" in presence of the Apollo Belvidere and the Dying Gladiator, and tries the full force of that part of speech known as the adjective; but it is always anatural executive sweether wrecash to its speech known as the adjective; but it is always a natural emotion, even when wrought to its highest costacy, and is never put on for effect. To be sure she tells us how ahe felt, rather than what she saw—or she describes objects through her own emotions; but then it is pleasant and stimulating to know how such a mind was affected by nature, society, art, and religion, in the Old World—a pleasure next to that of seeing with one's own eyes. It is like listening to music from an invisible band on the still night air.

the still night air.

A downright honesty of opinion, too, she has, and utters it with the strength and feeling of a woman's heart. We would give more for one page of her instinctive repulsion at the Papal system, as an imposition upon the chaste simplicity of a true devotion, than for a whole volume of invective from Kirwan.

Most heavily do we commend the book to

Most heartily do we commend the book to all lovers of genuine sentiment, of refined and poetic feeling, of genial, sprightly narrative, and of pure religious principle.

The above appreciative notice we find in the New York Independent. It is, we presume, from the pen of Henry Ward Beecher. heartily concur in its encomium of an exceedingly pleasant volume of Travels, than which nothing more racy and readable has been issued from the press this season. If the author's record of impressions abroad is not always as grave, classic, and well-considered as that of Hilliard's "Six Months in Italy," it is fresher, freer, warmer-nay, a more earnest

It bears on every page ample evidence that she has been true to her own convictions; that she saw with her own eyes, and uttered her own thoughts. It is very pleasant and exhila-rating to read a book of European travel, which is not a mere intellectual survey of life, art, and and nature, but a hearty, honest transcript of all the author saw, felt, and enjoyed, in her wanderings. A warm, earnest, happy, hopeful human heart, beats audibly along its pages. She manifeste, without any disguise, her quick, generous, womanly instincts, impulses, and enthusiasms—loves strongly, and hates deeply—thusiasms—loves strongly, and hates deeply—[To BE CONTINUED.] despises shows and pretences, and looks through the guady pomp and tinsel splendors of religious despotism, to the wrongs and oppressions underlying them—and amidst all the seductive influences of life at Rome, retains her Protest antism and Democracy, Her representations of religious theatricals, and the way in which Christianity is caritatured and common sense outraged thereby, are very spirited and effective. Her contempt for mocklings is as hearty and emphatic as that of the stout German Re-

The book has the tone and coloring of a familiar letter: its careless abandon and unreserve only make it the more readable. Its faults lie on its surface, quite too manifest to offend any tolerable sport to the critical hunt-er after blemishes. We can readily forgive them, in view of the generous and freedomloving spirit which pervades the volume, and which, we are sure, will commend it to the hearts of its readers

. [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE RALTIMORE SUN.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1854

Washington, Feb. 12, 1854

The message communicating the Gadsden Mexican treaty to the Senate recommends some amendments, but they are few and unimportant. The better the treaty is understood the more acceptable it becomes, and there is an evident disposition on the part of the Senate to ratify it without amendment.

The election of an Abolition Whig Senator from Maine was not expected, and it was brought about, not by the Nebraska question, as has been suggested, but by the Democratic dissensions concerning the Maine Liquor Law.

Mr. T. L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, will next Tuesday bring up and advocate his bill, granting to every male head of a family, and a citizen of the United States, a homestead of 160 acres of land, out of the public domain, on certain conditions. ain conditions.

Mr. Weller will advocate the Nebraska bill

to-morrow, and General Houston will follow in opposition to its policy in regard to the Indian tribes. The indications are still in favor of the passage of the bill in the House; but if the discussion be protracted till the dog-days, its hesitating friends may become open oppo-

Mr. Sandford, the Secretary of the Legation Mr. Sandford, the Secretary of the Legation at Paris, has resigned that post, and Mr. Pratt, of Ohio, is to succeed him. Mr. Sandford, conforming to the suggestions of Mr. Marcy, adopted plain clothes, while the new Minister, Mr. J. Y. Mason, adhered to the usual diplomatic costume. Upon this question, Mr. Sandford threw up his office. It is said that a rule of the French Court requires that foreign representatives shall appear in some designated lox.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT .- With a single ex ception, the press of Hillsborough county, N H., the native county of President Pierce, i outspoken against the repeal of the Missour Compromise in the Nebraska bill. Both the Compromise in the Nebraska bill. Both the Democratic papers in Manchester are strongly against the bill. One of these papers, the Manchester Union Democrat, was established in 1850 for the express purpose of helping Pierce to hound down John Atwood for expressing

For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

OLONIAL AND SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION FAILED TO LEGALIZE SLAVERY-TESTI-MONY OF SLAVEHOLDING JURISTS. [CONTINUED.]
To the Friends of American Liberty:

"What a falling off is here!" Slavery, instead of requiring municipal law for its establishment, requires municipal law for its prohibition! If this be so, the decision of Judge Matthews in the case of Marie Louise may be questioned. Slavery becomes the condition of nature, and statute law must interpose before it can be displaced! In Maine and Massachusetts, where there are (probably) no statutes "absolutely opposed to Slavery," "persons already reduced to Slavery may be held in it!" A "glorious uncertainty of the law," when expounded to meet the anomalies of Slavery!

By the same "legal axiom," assault and battery, when once committed, might be continued legally, if there are no express statutes against it—a "legal axiom" that ignores or reverses common law!

against it—a "legal axiom" that ignores or reversee common law!

Nothing short of positive, local, municipal law, be it remembered, can legalize Slavery. This is admitted. This is judicially decided. This was our starting point. Slaveholding judges ransack all the legal and historical archives of the country in quest of the said positive, local, municipal law. In vain! they can "find no trace of it." They yield the point. They confess, frankly, the failure. "None have been found, authorizing the Slave-A verdict for Freedom? No; an "opinion"—
not a "municipal law," but only an "opinion"—
not that it is, but that "it may be" (whenever common sense and humanity permit it) legal axiom" that—that what? In substan that any man that can "catch a nigger," and fetter him, and drive him, may legally continue to do so, provided no "positive, local, m pal law" has been enacted against it! law logic of John Hawkins revived again. are the shifts and exigencies of slaveho

law logic of John Hawkine revived again. Such are the shifts and exigencies of slaveholding, in quest of legalization!

After all, a closer scrutiny will perhaps enable us to recall the severity of this last remark, as applied to the amiable and discriminating Judge Matthews, however just it may be in its application to those who deliberately defend the legal tenure of slaveholding.

Judge Matthews does not say that slaveholding was ever legalized, but only that it was "permitted and tolerated." He does not say that Slavery is now legal, but only that the slave "may be held" in his present sad condition, however the tenure (whether legal or otherwise) under which he is held may be described. Undoubtedly he may, but only because the guilty Government continues to "tolerate" the outrages it ought to suppress.

In saying that "Slavery was tolerated in all the colonies," Judge Matthews, by an obvious implication, denied that it had ever been legalized. No acute lawyer who uses legal terms

ized. No scute lawyer who uses legal terms with precision ever speaks of a practice which he considers legal as being tolerated. Governments protect, but do not tolerate, men in the enjoyment of their lawful rights. Abuses and nuisances are tolerated, but not innocent, law-

Judge Matthews then declined to liberate the slave, not on the ground that he was legally enslaved, but on the ground of the tolerance (forbearance) hitherto exercised, and which it was deemed difficult, inconvenient, incongruous, or ungraceful, for him, as a slaveholder among slaveholders to terminate. Thus Madison continued a slaveholder, though he denied the legality of property in man, and would not consent that the Federal Constitution should contain an admission of its legality. On the whole, it is not to be admitted that a jurist of Judge Matthews's attainments and standing would stultify himself by admitting the legality of slaveholding, after having declared that it could not be legalized without positive municipal law, "no traces" of which could be found! He did not do it, as his words show. He carefully and adroitly avoided doing it, though deciding against a claim for freedom.

(BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.) TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 13.—Breadstuffs declining.
Flour—sales of 1,000 barrels of Howard Street
and City Mills, at \$8.50. Wheat—sales of
5,000 bushels of white, at \$2 to \$2.05; red at
\$1.95 to \$2. Corn—sales of 45,000 bushels of
white at 92 cents; yellow at 91 to 92. Oats—
sales at 49 to 52 cents per bushel. Butter, in
kegs, at 12 to 13 cents; roll at 15 to 19 cents

Baltimore, Feb. 13, 236 P. M.—On late change, 3,000 barrels of Howard Street and City Mills flour were sold at \$8 50.

Steamer Texas Arrived --- Later from Mexico. New Orleans, Feb. 12.—The steamer Texas has just arrived, with later dates from Mexico. She brings specie to the amount of \$160,000. Among the passengers is ex-President Evellos. The Indians of Durango have been defeated,

and much stolen property recovered.

El Paso had been declared a port of entry. and the Mexican marioe is to be increased.

It was rumored, wen the steamer left, that troops were marching to Sonora, to assist in routing Walker and his party of filibusters.

In Georgetown, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson, BOUDINOT S. LOUEY, of Baltimore, Maryland, to Miss Nannie, daughter of the late Geo. French, Esq., of the District of

Columbia.

At Baltimore, on the 7th inst., by Rev. R. N.
Brown, F. Nicholson, of that city, to Miss
Harriet A. Tucker, of Washington, D. C.
O. the 9th instant, by Rev. A. G. Marlatt,
William Y. Robinson, of Baltimore, to Ma-

WILLIAM Y. ROBINSON, of Baltimore, to MA-TILDA F. WAYSON, of this city.

On the 9th instant, by Rev. Jesse T. Peck, Mr. Peter F. Kessler, of Pennsylvania, to Miss Sylvia Peck, of Washington.

On the 7th instant, at the F street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. James R. Eckard, CLIFFORD EVANS, to Miss MARY JANE, daughter of George M. Dale, Esq., all of this city.

DRATHS.

On the 9th inst, at 11½ P. M., Mr. CHARLES F. Adams, of the National Theatre.

On Wednesday morning, the 8th instant, in the hope of a blissful immortality, Elexius Simms, Esq., in the 58th year of his age.

On Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Eliza Trego, trusting in her Saviour, aged 62 years.

On Monday, the 6th instant, Fanny, second daughter of L. B. and Augusta L. Hardin, aged one year, nine months, and sixteen days.

In New York, February 8th, Georgeann, aged fourteen years, eldest child of Lieut. D. D. and Georgeann Porter.

On the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, Richard Ayton, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Eighth street, between D and E, (Island.) on Tuesday afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock.